

One small hand his cheek beneath,
One was thrown across my breast,
Soft and gentle was his breath,
As a zephyr sunk to rest.
On the cheek, fair silken lashes,
On the lid, a smile of light—
Azure veins I fondly noted,
Noble brow and tresses bright.

As I looked he suddenly opened
Eyes that instant sought my own;
Eyes that filled with tender love-light,
While he spoke in cooing tone;
"Father made a good select,"
When, "he said, "he's lected you,
For," he added with deep fervor,
"You are good and pretty too."

Oh, my little precious darling!
Oh, my little lover true!
Always finding in this mother,
What is best and fairest too!
Caught I him with smiles and kisses,
Clasped I him with springing tears,
Thanking God for such affection
To enrich my future years.

Answer me, true-hearted mothers,
(Many such, thank God, there be),
In your fairest, rosie girlhood,
Fonder lovers did you see?
Gave they deeper admiration—
Choicer, tenderer, or more sweet—
Then you now have from your children,
Than your sons lay at your feet?

Four such lovers God hath given me,
And I owe him fourfold praise,
Tranquilly thus love-envined.
On the future I can gaze—
On the future when life's taper,
Shall be flickering dim and low,
When the Autumn tints have faded
Into Winter's cold and snow.

Ah my sisters! Ah my sisters!
Little know ye what you do,
Who refuse the joy and beauty
Of a love so pure and true!
To whose strange perverted wisdom
Childless wifehood seemeth good—
Who despise that crown of sweetness,
Noble crown of motherhood.

A WOMAN'S REVELATION.

My husband came tenderly to my side.
"Are you going out this evening, love?"
"Of course I am."

I looked down complacently at my dress of pink crepe, dew-dropped over with crystal, and the trails of pink azaleas that caught up its folds here and there. A diamond bracelet encircled one round white arm, and a little cross blazed fitfully at my throat. I had never looked better, and I felt a sort of girlish pride as my eye met the fairy reflection in the mirror.

"Come, Gerald, make haste!—why, you haven't begun to dress yet!"

Where were my wifely instincts that I did not see the haggard, drawn look in his features—the fevered light in his eyes?

"I can't go to night, Madeline—I am not well enough."

"You are never well enough to oblige me, Gerald. I am tired of being put off with such excuses."

He made no answer, but dropped his hand in his hand on the table before him.

"Oh, come, Gerald," I urged petulantly. "It is so awkward for me to go alone, always."

He shook his head listlessly.

"I thought perhaps you would be willing to remain at home with me, Madeline."

"Men are so selfish," I said plaintively, "and I am all dressed. Claudia took half an hour for my hair. I dare say you'll be a great deal quieter without me—that is, if you are determined not to go."

No answer again.

"Well, if you choose to be sullen, I can't help it." I said lightly, as I turned and went out of the room, adjusting my silver bouquet-holder, the tuberoses and heliotropes seeming to distill incense at every motion.

Was I heartless and cruel? Had I ceased to love my husband? From the bottom of my heart I believed that I loved him as truly and tenderly as ever wife did, but I had been so spoiled and petted all my brief, selfish life that the better instincts were, so to speak, entombed alive.

I went to the party and had my fill of adulation and homage, as usual. The hours seemed to glide away, shod with roses and winged with music and rich perfume; and it was not until, wearied with dancing, I sought a momentary refuge in the half-lighted tea-room, that I heard words awakening me, as it were, from a dream. "Gerald Cien?" I could not be mistaken in the name—it was scarcely common-place enough for that. They were talking—two or three stout, business-like looking gentlemen—in the hall without, and I could catch, now and then, fugitive word or phrase.

"Fine, enterprising young fellow!—great pity!—totally ruined, so Bees and McMorren say!—reckless extravagance of his wife!"

All these vague fragments I heard, and then some one said—

"And what is he going to do now?"

"What can he do? I am sorry; yet he should have calculated his income and his expenses better." "Or his wife should. Deuce take these women—they are at the bottom of all a man's troubles!"

And they laughed! Oh, how could they? I had yet to learn how easy it is in this world to bear other people's troubles.

I rose hurriedly up, with my heart beating tumultuously beneath the pink azaleas, and went back to the lighted corridors. Albany Moore was waiting to claim my hand for the next redowa.

"Are you ill, Mrs. Cien? How pale you look!"

"I am not very well. I wish you would have my carriage called, Mr. Moore." For now I felt that home was the place for me.

Burried by some unaccountable impulse, I sprang out the moment the carriage wheels touched the curbstone, and rushed up to my husband's room. The

The Dear=Hantes Journal.

H C Rider
MEXICO

"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature."—CICERO.

VOLUME IV.

MEXICO, N. Y., THURSDAY, JAN. 21, 1875.

NUMBER 3.

(Published by request.)
Phillips County Mission, Kansas.

door was locked, but I could see a light shining under the threshold. I knocked wildly and persistently.

"Gerald! Gerald! For Heaven's sake let me in!"

Something fell on the marble hearth-stone within, making a metallic click, and my husband opened the door a little way. I had never seen him look so pale before or so rigid yet determined.

"Who are you?" he demanded wildly, "Why can't you leave me in peace?"

"It's I, Gerald—your Madeline—your own little wife."

And I caught from his hand the pistol he was striving to conceal in his breast—its mate lay on the marble—and flung it out of the window.

"Gerald, would you have left me?"

"I would have escaped!" he cried, still half delirious to all appearance. "Debt—disgrace—misery—her reproaches—I would have escaped them all!"

His head fell like that of a weary child on my shoulder. I drew him gently to a sofa, and soothed him with a thousand murmured words, a thousand mute caresses; for had it not been all my fault? And through all the long weeks of fear that followed I nursed him with unwavering care and devotion. I had but one thought—one desire—to redeem myself in his estimation; to prove to him that I was something more and higher than the mere butterfly of fashion I had hitherto shown myself! Well, the March winds had howled themselves into their mountain fastnesses; the bright April raindrops were dried on the bough and spray—and now the apple-blossoms were tossing their fragrant bellows of pinky bloom in the deep blue air of latter May. Where were we now? It was a picturesque little cottage just out of the city, furnished very like a magnified baby house. Gerald sat in a cushioned easy chair on the piazza, just where he could glance through the open window at me working a batch of biscuits, with my sleeves rolled up above my elbows, and the "gold-thread" hair neatly confined in a silk net.

"What an industrious fairy it is," he said, smiling sadly.

"Well, you see I like it! It's a great deal better than those sonatas on the piano!"

"Who would ever have thought you would make such a notable housekeeper?"

I laughed gleefully—I had a child's delight in being praised.

"Are you not going to Miss Delancy's croquet party?" he pursued.

"No—what do I care for croquet parties? I'm going to finish your shirts, and you'll read aloud to me."

"Madeline, I want you to answer me one question."

"What is it?"

I had safely deposited my pan of biscuits in the oven by this time, and was dusting the flour off my hands.

"What have you done with your diamonds?"

"I sold them long ago; they paid several heavy bills, besides settling half a year's rent here."

"But, Madeline, you were so proud of your diamonds."

"I was once—now they would be the bitterest reproaches my eyes could meet. O, Gerald! had I been less vain and thoughtless and extravagant!"

I checked myself and a robin singing in the perfumed depths of apple-blossoms above the piazza, took up the current of sound.

"That's right, Little red-breast," said my husband, half-jokingly, "talk her down!" She has forgotten that our past is dead, and that we have turned over a new page in the book of existence, Madeline, do you know how I feel, sometimes, when I sit and look at you?"

"No!"

"Well, I feel like a widower who was married again."

My heart gave a little superstitious jump.

"Like a widower who was married again, Gerald?"

"Yes, I can remember my first wife—a brilliant, thoughtless child—without any idea beyond the gratification of present whims—a spoiled plaything! Well, that little Madeline has vanished away into the past somewhere; she has gone away to return no more, and in her stead I behold my second wife, a thoughtful, tender woman, whose watchful love surrounds me like an atmosphere, whose character grows more noble, and develops itself into new depth and beauty every day!"

I was kneeling by his side now, with my cheek upon his arm and my eyes looking into his.

"And which do you love best, Gerald, the first or the second wife?"

"I think the trials and vicissitudes through which we have just passed are welcome indeed; since they have brought me, as their harvest fruits, the priceless treasure of my second wife."

That was what Gerald answered me, the sweetest words that ever fell upon my ear.

"I am not very well. I wish you would have my carriage called, Mr. Moore."

Buried by some unaccountable impulse, I sprang out the moment the carriage wheels touched the curbstone, and rushed up to my husband's room. The

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of Dr. A. E. Lapham to keep a correct record of all monies received by him, whether from individuals or classes and to report the amount of such donations, together with the name of the person, class or Sunday-school making the same, once in four weeks to the *Religious Telescope* for publication.

Resolved, That all donations may be sent through Bro. Shuey, of Dayton, Ohio, or direct, at the option of the donor, and that as far as possible, all freight be paid in advance.

Resolved, That Bro. Wright be requested to publish the above statement and resolutions in the *Religious Telescope*, together with the following appeal:

Brethren and sisters in Christ, from this land of desolation we call to you for assistance, in the confident expectation of relief; for the Master has said: "Ask and ye shall receive." Many of our people have been here but a few months, others but a year, and none over three years. In nearly every case all of their available means have been expended in improvements, they having no other means of support except in the coming crop. But with the coming of the scourge all this was changed. No one is able to hire, and but a very few have enough, with the closest economy, for themselves. There is not an ear of corn within a radius of two or three hundred miles, and not more than one-fourth wheat enough in this vicinity for home consumption. One hundred miles from here wheat and bacon can be bought for a reasonable price, but no one has money to buy with. There are some who could leave, but if they do they sacrifice all; and they have no place to go to. Others have no means to go with. Some who had a few weeks' provisions laid by, are sharing them with their brethren who have nothing. As by magic the wild prairies were converted into homes. Though the grasshoppers came two years ago, they came too late to destroy the early planted corn, sod-corn being the only crop naturally injured. So we had enough that year. Last spring a vast amount of land was sown to wheat and planted to corn, and the husbandman looked forward to the harvest with confident expectation of a rich return; for the soil is almost unequalled in fertility. "Man proposes, but God disposes." First, to blast our hopes, came the drouth, next, while the wheat was in bloom, came the hot winds of the southwest, which destroyed much of it.

Had our misfortunes stopped here, for we could have weathered the storm, for there would have been enough left for a fair subsistence. But our hopes were again blasted, for next came the grasshoppers in countless myriads. So thick were they at times that the sun looked as though seen through smoked glass. In one day's time not a vestige of field produce remained. They found an Eden; they left a desert; and with them went the hopes of the ruined farmers.

This people may be regarded as a peculiar people, when compared with the early pioneers of other times. They represent the best of the middle classes of the great Northwest. Hence, as a whole, they are industrious, honest, frugal and religious.

Among the first to rear the standard of the cross here were the United Brethren in Christ, aided and abetted by such self-denying disciples as father F. R. S. Byrd, Bros. Cadwell, R. Loggan, Scheisser, and many others of less repute, but not less earnest in the Master's cause. Such indeed has been the energy displayed in the work that we, as a church, ranked second to no other denomination, either in finance or numbers when this scourge came upon us.

Do not suppose that it is but a small district that has thus suffered. If it was, the destitute could easily get relief. But such is not the case. Imagine a territory two hundred miles wide by three hundred miles long, and that fifteen thousand men, women and children are without a month's provisions, and many without even a single meal. Help might have reached us from the far east before now, but our state authorities refused assistance, saying that Kansas was able to provide for her own destitute. Then came an extra session of the legislature, which graciously permitted the counties of the scourged district to vote bonds to feed their starving.

Let us dissect this permit. Take Phillips county for instance. It has 1,200 destitute, and is permitted to vote only \$5,000, or four and sixteen and two-thirds cents (\$4.16 $\frac{2}{3}$) per capita for their support until next harvest. When it is known that these people have no food, no winter's clothing, and not a dollar a week, the comment is superfluous.

Brethren and sisters in Christ, in the name of Christianity, in the name of humanity, in the name of the great church we all love so dearly, we call unto you. Be not lax; delay not; but let each and every one give as God has prospered him or her. Other church organizations are moving in behalf of their suffering membership here, and will respond liberally to their call for help. We (the United Brethren in Christ) as a church hold a leading position. If you come to our aid in this great time of need, we may, can, and will retain that position. If you respond not, all is lost. Give then, from a dime upward, as the Father has prospered you. Remember it is written: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto me, so have ye done it unto me."

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Resolved, 1. That we are in the most stringent need of food, clothing and money, and that they may reach us with the least possible delay.

By order of the committee.

A. E. LAPHAM, Cor. Sec.

Kirwin, Kansas, October 9, 1874.

—Religious Telescop.

Miss Eleanor Blenkhorn, a schoolmistress living near Sheffield, England, has obtained from a jury a verdict for £600 against Mr. Minnett, a farmer, for breach of promise of marriage. He had courted her for ten years, and at length, when some pecuniary misfortune had overtaken her, broke off the engagement, and wrote to her to say he thought she was not a farmer's wife.

Resolved, That the above named brethren are hereby instructed to pass all donations, whether of money, of goods or of food, over to Dr. A. E. Lapham, the Central Church, \$50,000, and the Phillips Co. Church, \$80,000, the notice be sent him, directed to Kirwin, Phillips Co., Kansas.

—Seven new churches on the Back Bay land, Boston, have cost, it is estimated, over two million dollars. Of these the First Church cost \$300,000, the Central Church, \$50,000, and the Phillips Co. Church, \$80,000.

Hurried by some unaccountable impulse, I sprang out the moment the carriage wheels touched the curbstone, and rushed up to my husband's room. The

Afternoon.

BY HARRIET PRESCOTT STAFFORD.

The boat is rocking on the river;

The river-life is all awake;

The tide is coming in;

A thousand ripples run and shiver;

Oars flash ; and where the waters break

Flashes a silver fin.

Oars flash and dip ; as if on wings

We sweep above the sweeping stream,

When like a fount of light

Into the sun the strunge springs,

And blue the arrowy swallows gleam

Above us in their flight.

Beyond the breakers and the

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL,

Devoted to the Interests of the Deaf-Mutes
of the State of New York.

HENRY C. RIDER, Editor and Proprietor.
FORT LEWIS SELINEY, Associate Editor.
HENRY WINTER SYLE, Foreign Editor.

The DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

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Mexico, Oswego Co., N. Y.

MEXICO, N. Y., THURSDAY, JAN. 21, 1873.

Total Destruction of the California Institution by Fire.

The telegraphic despatches announce the burning of the California Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, situated at Oakland, on the 17th inst. We have, as we go to press, no further information than that it was a total loss, but we shall publish the particulars as soon as received.

Rome Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

Pursuant to a call for a second public meeting of the citizens of Rome, to consider whether the question of establishing a school for deaf-mutes in that city, should be abandoned or prosecuted, the Court House, which had been selected as the place for holding the meeting, was pretty well filled, on Friday evening, the 15th inst.

Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, accompanied by Mr. A. Johnson, arrived from New York on the noon train, and everything was got in readiness for the meeting. Quite a number of deaf-mutes were present, among whom were Mr. A. A. Barnes, of Utica; Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Siegmund, also of Utica; Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Rider, of Mexico; Mr. S. A. Taber, of Scipio, N. Y., and Mrs. A. Johnson, who arrived from Watertown to meet her husband. There were also present several deaf-mute residents of Rome.

The meeting was opened with the Rev. Mr. Clark, of Rome, and then Mr. Edward Huntington, Chairman of the Committee, proceeded to state the object of the meeting, after which Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, gave a history of the introduction of the art of teaching deaf-mutes of this country, and traced it down to the present time. He gave numerous illustrations of the sign language, and explained the method of teaching deaf-mutes by signs. He translated the Lord's prayer, into signs, which was highly interesting to the audience and was watched with the closest attention. At the conclusion of his remarks, Dr. Gallaudet introduced Mr. A. Johnson, who delivered quite a lengthy address in the sign language, Dr. G. reading from the author's manuscript.

At the conclusion of Mr. Johnson's address, the chairman stated that the committee had decided at the first meeting in August last, that the sum of \$6,000 was requisite to get the school started and provide for it for the first year. He said that up to that time \$4,600 of that sum was subscribed. Dr. Kingley, who had subscribed \$250, here said he would double his subscription. Others subscribed sums more or less, and before the meeting was adjourned they had \$4,900. The committee said they were sure of at least \$400 more, of men whom they had been unable to see that day. On motion of one of the subscribers a week longer was granted the committee in order to obtain the balance \$1,100.

Friday, the 22d, was fixed upon as the day on which to hold a meeting of the subscribers to the fund, to organize and then to incorporate under the general State law.

The committee have had their attention called to a vacant building right on the outskirts of the city. They have not yet decided upon securing it for the new school, but as it is a large brick house, and is well suited for the purpose, it is presumed that it will be rented for that purpose. Mr. Johnson has the names of quite a number of uneducated deaf-mutes, and it is quite likely he will, without any effort upon his part, obtain as many pupils as the building will accommodate. It will require some time to furnish the building and to get everything ready for the reception of the pupils, but it will not be long before the Rome Institution for the Deaf and Dumb ill be a fixed fact.

The next day after this meeting men-

tioned above, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Rider, Mr. and Mrs. A. Johnson, and Mr. S. A. Taber got aboard the five o'clock train going north on the Rome, Water-towm and Ogdensburg R. R. The conductor on that train happened to be well conversant with the manual alphabet and sign language, and it is needless to say that he assisted to make the time pass pleasantly. At Richland, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson alighted, as also did Mr. Taber. Here the party was met by Mr. C. O. Upham, all of whom took the Oswego train to Mexico, when they proceeded to the house of Mrs. Grace J. Chandler, and where they received a most cordial welcome. Mr. and Mrs. Rider, however, rode on to Watertown, and were handsomely entertained at the residence of Mr. Charles H. Cooper. On Monday evening they returned home to Mexico, and were highly pleased with their short visit to Watertown.

The Illinois Institution.

The report of this institution for 1874 is out. There were in actual attendance Nov. 30th, 1874, three hundred and forty-two pupils, there being on the roll at the same date nearly four hundred. This institution ranks as the third in size in the country; it is still harassed by the building question, its present accommodations being wholly inadequate to its wants, and a large amount of money will have to be expended before its strictly necessary needs are supplied. The Board ask for appropriations aggregating very nearly \$250,000, and though the sum is quite large, we hope they will get it. The Principal devotes a great deal of his report to the articulation question and on the whole makes out a pretty strong case though he hardly seems to be conscious of it. He recommends the appointment of two additional teachers of articulation.

Drawing has been taught with success for a year past, and is to be made a permanent feature.

The "Congregationalist" says that on the first pages of the laws of the oldest New England colony stands the following law which was again and again confirmed, and might profitably be re-enacted: "Be it enacted, That the person in whose house any were found, or suffered, to drink drunk, be left to the arbitrary fine and punishment of the Governor and Council, according to the nature and circumstances of the case."

They are not in such haste to make cities out of towns and villages in England, as they are in some of our Western States, in which a hamlet containing a depot, a hotel, a school house, a church, and a few houses and inhabitants, is deemed just the thing to take on the dignity of a city. Many persons will be surprised to learn that Liverpool, England, is not an incorporated city; it is merely a town, and a movement is proposed in the direction of obtaining a city charter.

Minor Topics.

At a recent sale of antiquities in Edinburgh two of the bones of Robert Bruce sold for £5, and one of the vertebrae of William the Lion for £5 10s.

A lady in Ross, O., sent a postal card by mail having 1590 words plainly written on it, as many as a column and a half of our paper contain.

It is reported that the owners of the Great Eastern are contemplating the project of turning the ship into an immense hotel, and sending her to the Centennial Exposition.

The Boston Park Commissioners have recommended the laying out of a series of parks all around the city. They are to be connected by a broad boulevard, and serve as a tie to the Hub.

At the late Franklin Institute in Philadelphia there were weighed 15,840 men, aggregating 2,314,260 pounds; 17,457 women, aggregating 2,249,370; making the average weight of each man 149½ pounds, and each woman 129 pounds.

Mr. H. F. Duran has spent \$1,000, 000 on building, near Natick, Mass., a college exclusively for the female sex. "Every officer and teacher in the building, from the President and Professors downward, is to be a woman."

The workmen in many trades in England never work on Monday. It has been calculated that in the woolen manufactures, the cotton, and brick-laying trade, "Idle Monday" entails an annual loss of \$36,500,000.

The Iron Age estimates that in the hills of Columbia county, N. Y., there is a supply of at least 29,000,000 tons of iron, which could be mined and delivered in boats on the Hudson river at a cost of not over two dollars per ton.

Robert Offley Ashburton Milnes, only son of Lord Houghton, has obtained the gold medal annually offered to competition among the Harrow boys by Lord Charles Russell for the encouragement of the study of "Shakspeare." Mr. Milnes is not quite seventeen years of age.

A hill composed almost entirely of pure sulphur, with only fifteen per cent of impurities, has been discovered 900 miles west of Omaha. The introduction of this sulphur into commerce will break the Sicilian monopoly, which for centuries has been a flourishing source of revenue to that island.

The Railroad Gazette records that over nineteen hundred miles of track were laid on new railroads in 1874. The mileage is almost exactly half of that laid in 1873, which in turn was about half that in 1872. The average for seven years ending with 1873 was four thousand nine hundred and eight miles.

The report of the reservoir commission of Massachusetts shows that no less than 27 unsafe reservoirs and dams exist in the State, and that the loss by the breaking away of these structures last year foots up \$1,260,000 in Hampshire county, and \$48,000 in Hampden. The Boston and Albany railroad lost \$100,000, and the New Haven and Northampton \$5,000.

Miss Maria A. Martin, of Appleton, Me., was bitten in the hand twelve years ago by a fierce dog. Since then she had suffered in various ways. Two and a half years ago she lost her sight, but afterwards recovered the use of one eye. Last July her organs of speech were attacked by paralysis, and since that time she has been unable to utter a single articulate sound.

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Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes.

To the Board of the National Clerical Memorial Union:

It is my very agreeable duty to present to you the following preamble and resolutions, and at the same time, I beg to express my gratification individually upon the occasion:

Whereas, The National Clerical Memorial Union has, through its Executive Committee, generously bestowed the sum of one hundred and fifty 26-100 dollars, and also the right in the "views" of the said Union, the said sum of one hundred and fifty 26-100 dollars, and the proceeds of the sale of said views to be paid to the use of the Building Fund of the Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes; therefore

Resolved, That the reception of the above mentioned gifts is hereby gratefully acknowledged, and that the cordial thanks of the Committee on the Building Fund of the Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes, be and are hereby tendered to the Union.

C. S. NEWELL, Jr.,
Secretary C. B. F. H. A. I. D. M.,
7 Murray street.

New York, Jan. 7th, 1875.

The Pennsylvania Institution.

For sometime past the directors of this Institution have been weighing the question of the sale and removal of the buildings to a more rural location. The question had been well debated in Committee, and various sites examined and the judgment rendered, a few days ago, that it was desirable to continue in the present situation. The present buildings will be extended and improved and a large lot of ground, at present leased to a florist, used for the purpose.

The following are some of the points that influenced the action of the directors:

1. The health of the pupils has been remarkably good, the present location having the advantage of Broad street, Pine street and Fifteenth street, to afford light and ventilation to the buildings.

The absence of densely populated alleys and other sources of infectious disease, and the popularity of the Institution with the residents in the neighborhood.

2. The educational advantages afforded by a city with all its activities in developing the intellect of children deprived of hearing and speech. The advantage to teachers of communion with their fellows, and the ability to attend places of worship, and of instruction and amusement. The ability of the Directors and lady visitors to give more

frequent oversight in its present location, than if at a greater distance.

3. The more economical administration of affairs in a city than in the country where additional expenses are a necessity. The present site will not sell for a sum that will purchase another suitable site and erect appropriate buildings thereon; hence there would be no financial advantages.

4. Additional pupils can be taken by inducing the Governors of Delaware and New Jersey to transfer the pupils from those States to other institutions that are not overcrowded. It is also hoped that the Legislature will foster the effort now being made to erect an institution for deaf-mutes at Pittsburg. In this the Board of Directors, by a resolution, cordially united, as a matter of justice to the Western portions of the State, and as an act of mercy to deaf-mutes, for many of their parents will not send their children so far from home. The Directors are confident that the sum needed to increase and improve the accommodations will be furnished by charitable citizens, or, in default thereof, by the Legislature, as the claim is stronger than that for the erection of school-houses.

The directors, it will be seen, strongly second the effort that is being made by parties in Pittsburg to erect an institution for mutes there. Pittsburg has now a day school of some forty or more pupils, and the State Institution at Philadelphia being overcrowded, it is safe to assume that the Pittsburg school is in the same fix, and that it has quite outgrown whatever accommodations it may have. We hope that the Legislature will grant whatever reasonable request may be made, and if they push matters and erect what buildings they want, it will be a great precedent. To us it seems that the great States of New York and Pennsylvania have not the shadow of an excuse for allowing a solitary deaf-mute to grow up in ignorance, and it looks as if they were not going to. Just now efforts for small schools are being made in Chicago, Ill., Pittsburgh, Pa., Rome, N. Y., the workers in each State bringing forward nearly the same reasons. Of course we cannot tell what State will grant the appeals first and establish the precedent, but it looks as if Pennsylvania had the lead.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

EDITED BY HENRY WINTER SYLE.

To Our Readers.

We send the copy for the present issue to the printer, almost at the very moment of publication of the previous number, and therefore write without knowing the reception destined for the first appearance of our new department. From the friends who were informed in advance of our intention—friends few in number, but whose judgment we respect and whose good opinion we value—we have had such hearty encouragement as to make us still more certain that it is a real want we are trying to supply, and still more determined to do our best.

Our readers must bear in mind that, unlike our editorial colleagues, we alone may not draw on our imagination for material to fill up, nor may we evolve facts, as some of them do, from the depths of our moral consciousness. We may only build with such materials as we can gather up from far and wide; and any straw, however small it seems, our friends can furnish to help make up our allotted task of bricks, will be very acceptable.

Biographies of Italian Educators.

In the Italian Periodical, (*Dell'Educazione dei Sordi-Muti in Italia*) we find an interesting series of biographies of distinguished educators. The earliest number we have before us, contains the 7th of the series—Ottavio Assarotti, by Evaristo Micheli. We intend waiting until the back numbers we have ordered arrive; when we will begin at the beginning and give an abridgment of each sketch.

Marriage of Deaf-Mutes.

It is my very agreeable duty to present to you the following preamble and resolutions, and at the same time, I beg to express my gratification individually upon the occasion:

Whereas, The National Clerical Memorial Union has, through its Executive Committee, generously bestowed the sum of one hundred and fifty 26-100 dollars, and also the right in the "views" of the said Union, the said sum of one hundred and fifty 26-100 dollars, and the proceeds of the sale of said views to be paid to the use of the Building Fund of the Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes; therefore

Resolved, That the reception of the above mentioned gifts is hereby gratefully acknowledged, and that the cordial thanks of the Committee on the Building Fund of the Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes, be and are hereby tendered to the Union.

C. S. NEWELL, Jr.,
Secretary C. B. F. H. A. I. D. M.,
7 Murray street.

New York, Jan. 7th, 1875.

Statistics of Bremen.

The statistics of the five divisions comprising the territory of the Free City of Bremen, in 1871, are given as follows:

Deaf-Mutes. Blind. Idiotic.

M. F. M. F. M. F.

Under 5, 2 — 2 —

5 to 15, 18 12 1 — 6 3

15 to 30, 13 7 3 2 21 13

Over 30, 16 10 26 35 20 19

49 29 32 37 47 35

Total, 78 69 82

A Silver Wedding.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

AUBURN, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1875.

A substantial house in the suburbs of this beautiful city, was the scene of a joyous deaf-mute party, gathered last evening to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. John Godfrey. The gathering was a large one, every thing considered; the number was about fifty, and some twenty of those were deaf-mutes, thus answering pretty conclusively the question "Had they no hearing and speaking friends?"

At about eight o'clock, everybody had arrived, each the bearer of something wrought in silver, and soon the marble mounted table in the centre of the parlor was covered with glittering presents. Let us take a look at some of them:

A couple of napkin rings from Miss Jennie Dyer.

Salt spoon from Mrs. John Harper.

Napkin holder and knife rest finely chased from Messrs. Wood & Flick.

Butter knife from Miss H. E. Hoisington.

Set silver spoons from Mr. and Mrs. Remington.

Set silver spoons from Mr. and Mrs. Abel Godfrey.

Set silver spoons from Mr. and Mrs. Cuddeback.

Set silver forks from Mr. S. A. Taber,

Miss Sarah Taber, and Miss Boughton.

Butter knife from Miss M. F. Coalson.

Spoon holder, Mr. and Mrs. Remington.

Syrup pitcher, Mr. J. H. Deshong.

Set forks, Mr. Lucian Wood.

Fruit knife, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Benedict.

Thimble, Miss Maggie Coalson.

Couple of fruit knives, donor unknown.

Silver dollar with American Eagle in bold relief—and ever let us hope of specific resumption—from Miss Helen E. Hatchet.

Card receiver brought from Mexico by Mr. L. N. Jones, and the united presents of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Rider, Mrs. G. J. Chandler, Miss H. A. Avery, and Messrs. M. A. and L. N. Jones.

The last and about the least of the presents was one made by Mr. Seliney, who produced from his pocket a silver coin, where it had been jingling with his keys and coppers ever since the Belleville Convention. He presented it with a little speech embodying an account of the laughable side of the Convention, and as a memento thereof, the little piece of silver will probably be re-collected.

A package for Mrs. Godfrey was reported at the express office, but it was not received till the next day after the company had departed. It contained sets of silver knives, forks, spoons, and other glittering table *etceteras*.

The names of the donors will give a good idea who among the neighboring mutes were present. About a dozen regrets of inability to attend were received, mostly from the mute residents of Ontario and bordering counties. A fine collation had been spread and had been for some time awaiting our pleasure; so as soon as we got the edge off our congratulations and stock of jokes, we adjourned to the dining room, and with appetites made keen by tramps through the wintry air outside, did most ample and savage justice to the viands before us. We cannot say too much of the table; we have attended the banquets (?) of various conventional gatherings of mutes, and read of others, but not one can compare to what we got that night. The edibles must have been well chosen; they possessed wonderful staying properties, and when we say that the party did not break up till nine or ten o'clock the next morning, our readers will see what we mean.

Supper over, we began to be partial to games. And there were lots from which to choose. But dominoes, tricks, checkers, and the best of modern improvements and patent delights that are nameless, can't interest one forever, and so we cleared the room, and began with much spirit, what for want of a better title, we will style the "rope game." Most of our readers know what this is, at least, none present seemed to be in need of any previous instruction. The ladies, bless them, knowing what was to come were rather shy at first, but as each failure had its penalty, which was rigidly collected, they soon became reconciled to the inevitable. This game held its own for hours, until we were obliged to stop from sheer exhaustion. Then Mr. Godfrey gave us a variety entertainment, and many were the frolics and roars it produced.

Among the solid men present, there was much discussion concerning the various papers for the deaf. The JOURNAL was spoken of in flattering terms, its marked enterprise being a theme of favorable comment. From what we have gleaned from personal interviews, it is clear that your failure would be received with extensive regret; it is proper to remark, however, that the mutes have faith in the stability of your management, and believe you are fully capable to carry the paper through all circumstances however adverse. This may be true on the whole, but at the same time it would be well to remember that without cordial support and co-operation, you will hardly be justified in making such sacrifices as may seem to you necessary.

The party broke up at about nine in the morning, each group, hurrying to catch its particular departing train. Some visited the great prison, but could not find the deaf-mute said to be there.

Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey are much pleased at the kind remembrance of their friends, so handsomely expressed at their silver wedding. They have lived long in this world and have been reasonably prosperous. Industrious and thrifty, they live in a nice house and it is their own. With sons and daughters entering manhood and womanhood, they are truly blessed; may they live to celebrate their golden wedding.

Indiana Notes.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MR. EDITOR:—Your paper has been coming regularly since it came into existence, and I cannot but appreciate such. It is very kind in you to favor us with a copy of it "gratis." It has changed much for the better and is a very interesting paper now. It is not a private concern devoted to the interests of the deaf-mutes of New York alone. Nor is it a national concern. It will take a good account of any institution in its columns.

The thirty-first instead of the twenty-first annual report, as the *Silent World* said, of this institution is out now, and being circulated over the State. We generally have a number of about two thousand copies of the report printed annually, and circulated to all parts of the State. We send about a dozen to the Auditor of each county who distributes them to all the mutes he can find in his county. Thus the deaf children of the remotest and most unknown parts of the State are reached and brought out into light. We think this is the very best way of finding all in those almost unknown parts and where there is no railroad which would render traveling easier and less expensive and troublesome on the part of an officer sent thither by the board.

Since this method was adopted, we have had more new applicants for admission than we could accommodate every term. We have refused a large number every year, and at the end of each term we have graduated and discharged a larger number than it was usual. The increasing number of mutes by diseases and various other causes compels us to discharge and graduate almost as large a number as admitting at the opening. On account of this increasing number, the founding of one or two other institutions at different points in the State, is suggested, and urged for the exclusive use of the younger who are not admitted here until they are ten or twelve years of age, at which age they are almost unfit to make good scholars.

The Legislature is in session at present. We earnestly hope it will make provisions for their accommodation, and before long Indiana will stand abreast with her sister States, which are already ahead of her.

Indianapolis is the capital and has a population of 110,000, about 50 of which are mutes. She has a shoe-factory where about a dozen mutes are employed. They receive good wages. Mr. Breen, of Philadelphia, and later of the College at Washington, is employed in it. We were pleased to see Mr. O. Archibald, who made us such a short visit that it seemed as if he had been summoned by Moses to cross the Dead Sea for dear life.

DANIEL J. WARD,
Cor. Jay and Concord Sts., Brooklyn.

The Ball of the Sunny Side Social Club.

The long hoped invitation ball of the above named club has come and passed, and those who held invitations will, perhaps, no more expect to be present again, but they will remember the happy time which they enjoyed. The parlors of the Sunny Side Social Club, No. 71, Skillman Avenue, Brooklyn, were quite crowded by the many friends of the members, who assembled to enjoy the first annual invitation ball of the Club. The guests arrived long before the hour appointed, and about nine o'clock Mr. H. C. Wood, who was chosen floor manager, did not put in his appearance, and Mr. W. A. Bond, the Secretary of the Club, was named as floor manager in his place, and did all in his power to please the guests. At ten o'clock the music struck up "Grand March," and those who were fond of "tripping the fantastic toe," began to whirl in the mazes of the dance, but those who were not fond of dancing, had sweet conversation in convenient places.

Dancing and merry making were kept up till midnight, when the guests were invited to partake of rich hospitalities. In an ante room was discovered a large table tastefully loaded with the most tempting of viands, which was under the supervision of Mrs. S. Bond and her daughter, Mrs. C. E. Bunce.

After partaking of this collation the guests returned to the parlors and there danced and talked till the light of the morning peeped through the windows and warned the guests to go home to lay their heads down in their "little beds" for the next afternoon. (Jan. 1.) They all went home after the evening's enjoyment which was marked with no unpleasant occurrence. The club room and parlors were elaborately decorated with evergreens and flags. On one side of the wall in one of the parlors hung the picture of the esteemed President, while on the other side hung the word "WELCOME." Above the picture of the president hung the following inscription, "Happy New Year," which was made of evergreens. A frame with a veil on it had the following, "Sunny Side Social Club." Suffice it to say that the Committee who had charge of the ball did their best to please the guests. The names of the Committee were Messrs. C. O'Brien, F. Steiner, G. H. Witsch, Mrs. C. E. Bunce, Mrs. H. C. Wood, and Mrs. L. Miller.

Among those present I noticed Messrs. J. E. Doran, J. Ward, M. Heyman, G. Reynolds, E. Hodgson, and H. Greer, of Tarrytown, Misses R. Shute, C. and E. Steiner, L. Odell, M. Peabody, A. Lewis, H. Connor, M. Rogers, M. Mallett, and the two Misses E. and M. Elliott with many others. Many failed to come. The toilets of the ladies were very elegant.

CIVIS.

—An exchange says it looks bad to see a dog preceding his master down the street, and calmly turn down the stairs to the first saloon he approaches. It shows there is something wrong, something lacking, a deplorable tendency on the part of the dog.

ZEB.

Boylston, Jan. 18, 1875.

—About ten inches of snow fell on

Tuesday night.

Town of New Haven.

MR. EDITOR:—The above named town was formed from Mexico, as part of Oneida county, April 2, 1813. It was the last town taken from Mexico, before the formation of Oswego county, in 1816.

New Haven is one of the 24 towns of Scriba's Patent, originally called Vera Cruz, and the 19th township. This township and afterwards the town unit with Richland just east of Salmon Creek, near what is now called Texas, and remained so until 1836, when a part was annexed to Mexico. The part taken from New Haven was a narrow strip on the lake shore, of one half to three quarters of a mile in width, and embracing 5 lots.

The present size of the town is 5 miles east and west, and 5½ north and south. The area is 18,379 acres, being the smallest town in the county.

The town is very well settled, there being only about 25 acres of non-resident lands. The population of the town in 1870 was 1,764. For the last 15 years it has been on the decrease. In 1865 the population was 1,948, and in 1860, 2,073.

In comparison with other towns, the following have a less population than New Haven, to wit: Boylston, West Monroe, Orwell, Redfield and Ambey.

The town is divided into 138 lots, including the 5 formerly taken off, numbering from the north-west corner eastward, and ending at the south-east corner, about ½ of a mile east of Vermilion. The surface of the town is rolling but generally smooth.

There is quite an extensive marsh near the south-west corner, and another near the north-east corner.

The town is watered by the Catfish, Butterfly and Spring Creeks. The Catfish rises in the north-east corner of the town of Palermo, passes through the village of Vermillion, then to Cummings Mills, and finally on through nearly the center of the town to Lake Ontario just north of Cheever's mills.

The Butterfly creek rises near the south-east part of the town and runs through the east part north, into the lake near the north-west corner.

The Spring brook or creek rises near the south-west corner and runs through the west part of the town, also into Lake Ontario.

The Rome & Oswego R. R. runs through the north part of the town from east to west, and about 1½ miles from the lake at the central part.

New Haven village, formerly called "Gay Head," is the principal business place of the town, and is pleasantly situated near the center. It contains 2 churches, (Congregational and Methodist,) a well filled country store and drug store, a post office, one hotel, a first-class coffin wareroom, harness shop, shoe shop and blacksmith shop. The R. R. depot is about one mile north of the village, and is supplied with a good country store.

Butterfly, in the east part of the town, formerly had a post office, but it was discontinued several years since, so that the only post office is at the village.

Cheever's mills, in the north part of the town, is a place of some importance and widely known. It has a grist mill, saw mill and pump factory.

Grindley's mills, (now Daggett's) ¾ of a mile north-west of the village, has a saw mill, cider mill, and cheese factory. At Grindley's, (now Daggett's) ¾ of a mile north-west of the village, has a saw mill, cider mill, and cheese factory. At an early day a wool carding and cloth dressing mill was run, but it has some time since disappeared.

One-half mile east of the village on the Catfish is what is called the "Hollow," where is a good grist-mill. It formerly boasted of a saw mill and tannery, but they both some time since went to decay. A grist mill has been in operation at this point since a very early day.

Cummings Mills, situated in the south part of the town, also on the Catfish, has a saw mill and cider mill.

Besides the above named saw mills there is one on the Butterfly, about 2 miles north-east of the village, one in the west part, and another near the northwest part of the town, both on Spring brook.

Aside from the cheese factory at Daggett's near the center of the town, there is another in the south part, owned and run by Daniel Van Buren.

My next will be of the first settlement of the town, by whom and where located, &c.

F. W. SQUIRES.

North Volney, Jan. 15, 1875.

BOYLSTON.

MR. EDITOR:—The Sandy Creek and Boylston Teachers' Association held at Smartville, Jan. 16th, was not very largely attended by teachers, but the patrons of schools and others interested in the cause of education turned out and made a full house. Many new ideas were advanced which will be of much practical use to teachers. A. B. Copeland, of Sandy Creek, a teacher of the Mannsville school, added much to the interest and in instruction of the Association. Com. Ladd was there, and is laboring hard to raise the standard of education, and to stimulate the patrons to take a deeper interest in the cause, and has accomplished much in this direction in our town.

We had a terrible storm Jan. 9th, and are just recovering from its effects, as the roads are now getting quite fine. Teaming is becoming brisk, and the weather is fine.

The Boylston Lyceum is well attended. Last week it was decided that "Life is what we make it," and next week we will know which is the most useful to the community, the "farmer or mechanic."

ZEB.

Boylston, Jan. 18, 1875.

—About ten inches of snow fell on

Tuesday night.

M.

News of the Week.

At the Convention of American Colleges, held at Hartford, Conn., last week, Saratoga Lake was selected for the regatta, to take place on July 14. Union and Hamilton colleges were admitted as members of the association.

Pinchback was elected United States Senator by the Kellogg Legislature in opposition to the wishes of Gov. Kellogg. The President's message was not well received by the Kellogg party.

The cutter Lapwing has been attacked by the natives of Santa Cruz Island in the Pacific; the crew were overpowered and the vessel burned.

Resolutions condemning the dispatch of General Sheridan of Jan. 5, were adopted in the State Senate on Friday.

At Helena, Montana, on the 1st, inst., mercury froze in thermometers, and

water in kegs.

The President has signed the finance bill recently passed by Congress.

A verdict has been rendered in the United States Circuit Court, in the case of Madame Fraloff vs. the New York Central Railroad Company, to recover the value of laces lost by employes of the company, for \$10,000 in favor of the plaintiff.

A mass meeting was held in Boston, Friday, and resolutions were adopted censuring the course of troops in New Orleans.

The democratic caucus at Albany, Friday, nominated Francis Kerman for United States senator.

Four men were killed by the explosion of a nitro-glycerine factory near New York, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Satoris sailed in the steamship Republic from Liverpool for New York last Thursday. The President and Mrs. Grant will meet them on their arrival in New York.

A telegram to a London paper announces that a German man-of-war has landed 100 men at Taranty on the Spanish coast. The German fleet of observation in Spanish waters now carries a total armament of fifty guns.

The expedition sent out to find and explore miners from the Black Hills has been driven into camp by the severe winter weather.

The Methodist preachers of Boston informed the action of the President and General Sheridan relative to Louisiana.

Whitelaw Reid was arrested in Washington, Monday, on complaint of ex-Governor Shepherd charging him with libel.

The republican joint legislative caucus at Albany, Monday, nominated Edwin D. Morgan for United States senator.

Bismarck has submitted to the federal council an ordinance prohibiting the exportation of American potatoes as a measure of precaution against the introduction of the potato bug.

Castellar will refuse to take his seat in the Cortes if he is required to swear allegiance to the monarchy.

The Prussian authorities have closed the Catholic Seminary at Fulda, expelled the head priest from Germany, and seized all the property of that diocese.

The House of Representatives Monday passed a bill appropriating \$25,000 to defray the expenses attending the visit of King Katakam to the United States.

Vice-President Wilson has written a letter to the Springfield Republican on the political situation. He argues that the Republican party is not dead, and predicts its success in the future.

The London Times in its leading editorial Monday, declared that the dreams of peace in Europe have fled away, and that all Europe is arming.

Facts and Fancies.

—A "maiden speech"—Yes.

—Mrs. Polly Bickford "died without spectacles," in December, aged 105, in Wakefield, N. H.

—The extract of cranberries and hemp is said to cure neuralgia, and both nervous and bilious headache.

—Peanuts, Police Gazettes, and dime novels are to be excluded from the trains on the Boston and Maine Railroad in future.

—Where do people go who deceive their fellow men?" asked a Sunday-school teacher of a pupil. "To Europe," was the prompt reply.

—A Californian puts in a good word for John Chinaman on the ground that he has never been known to become a book canvasser or a life insurance agent.

—"I am astonished, my dear young lady, at your sentiments; you make me start." "Well, I have been wanting you to start for the last hour."

—A Paducah (Ky.) merchant offered, as an inducement to matrimony, to give the first couple married in that city in 1875 "a nice breakfast table."

—A Western paper, describing a duel, informs its readers that one of the parties "was severely wounded in the breast, while his opponent fired in the air."

—A Western paper thinks it absurd to talk about the reckless extravagance of the American people, when a Chicago man worked all day to clean a three-cent postage stamp so that he might use it again.

—A Western poet who had expressed a wish to die "amid the grand solitude of the eternal mountain tops," was killed by the explosion of a pint of cheap kerosene.

—A Chicago couple, after living in matrimonial harmony for thirty-two years, were divorced. After a two months' trial they decided that single blessedness was a myth, and were recently married again.

—The theory has been started that since the usefulness of whales has largely diminished through the discovery of mineral oils for illuminating purposes, the animals might be domesticated and employed for towing ships.

—Dr. William E. Rosseter, of Bridgeport, Conn., has just died from the effects of inhaling ether, which he was administering to a patient four weeks ago. It produced symptoms similar to those typhoid fever and diphtheria.

—In New Zealand the office seeks the man, and not the man the office. Witness a recent advertisement in a local paper calling for a man to fill a public office, the salary of which is \$1,500 gold per annum.

—The Chinese have names which correspond in frequency with the Browns and Smiths of Anglo-Saxon Christendom. Those most frequently occurring are Chin, Chang, Wang, and Shih, which are the equivalents of gold, long, prince and stone.

—The people of Leith, Scotland, had become very profane in their language, and the aid of the police was invoked to abate the evil. The result was that during one week recently eighteen persons were arrested for profanity.

—A young lady in a store in Terre Haute, Ind., Christmas eve, was looking at a music box that had just ceased playing. Wishing to hear it again, she attempted to start it, but without success, "Oh, pshaw," said she, "it won't go for me." One of the proprietors overhearing the remark, stepped up and said: "I wish it was a music box—I'd go for you."

—In England the waist of a lady's dress is called the "body." A young American girl on a visit to an English country home, which had the reputation of being haunted, had subdued her nervousness sufficiently to fall into a light slumber, when there came a gentle tap at the door, and a sepulchral voice whispered through the keyhole, "I want to come in and get my body."

—Mrs. Cornelia Jones, of New Haven, was divorced from husband last spring, the Court giving the mother the possession of her little boy. In November the father took the boy out to walk, but went with him to Minnesota, whither the mother followed him. Then a reconciliation was effected and the divorced pair were again married a few days ago.

—Mrs. Kenniston, who had been married only a year and was only seventeen years old, was left by her husband in Nobleboro, Maine, while he went on a business visit to England. The other day she received news of his death, and her grief was intense. She had a bottle of composition for removing freckles, one of the ingredients of which was an acid, and of this she drank enough to kill herself.

—There is nothing so refreshing and soul-satisfying in this cold, wicked world as the spectacle of a grateful woman. After she has knocked you down and pounded you over the head five or six minutes with a rolling-pin, and you get up and say you are sorry, and willing to beg her pardon, the look of gratitude that illuminates her heavenly countenance will do all but pay the doctor's bill.

To THE AFFLICTED.—No matter under what form of sickness you labor, there is one great truth you should keep in mind: All disease originates in an impure condition of the blood. Purify that, and the disease must depart; but you cannot purify the blood by the use of poisonous drugs, and exhaustive stimulants. The best Blood Purifier ever discovered is DR. WALKER'S famous VINEGAR BITTERS, compounded of simple herbs.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

A PAPER

FOR THE

DEAF & DUMB

The Journal for 1875.

While adhering to its policy of the past, will seek to so increase and utilize its resources that the reader will receive the full benefit of them.

MADE
WILL BE AS COMPLETE AS POSSIBLE.
DEPARTMENT EVERY

BUT THE PATRONS OF THE JOURNAL MUST REMEMBER THAT A PAPER OF ITS AIM WILL ALWAYS BE PRETTY MUCH AS THEY CHOOSE TO MAKE IT.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We are always on the lookout for something new, and for everything interesting. We shall endeavor to have every Institution and School for the deaf represented in our columns, and we invite correspondence and contributions from every part of the globe. Newspaper clippings, &c., are always welcome, and will be gratefully acknowledged.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

OUR FOREIGN DEPARTMENT will be under the editorial charge of

HENRY WINTER SYLE, A. M.,

Who needs no introduction to our readers.

HIS NAME IS A SUFFICIENT GUARANTEE THAT THE DEPARTMENT WILL BE COMPLETE AND RELIABLE.



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No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James and many others, with their vast tributaries throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swelling, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Gout, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimpls, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scalp-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectively destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no verminiges, no antihelminthes will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

H. M. McDonald & Co., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

for we have a good assortment, and have secured the services of Mr. LUKE RILEY in the manufacturing department, who has worked several years for the best city trade, and with other competent help we are prepared to make up clothing in the latest and most approved style of the art, and guarantee fits every time.

No more going to Oswego or Syracuse to buy

Ready-Made Clothing

for we have bought a full line, and can sell it as cheap for cash as you can buy there. So save your time and money and buy at home. Our stock of

DRY GOODS

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